



II CONGRESSO INTERNACIONAL  
II INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS  
OUTUBRO-NOVEMBRO 2015  
OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 2015

## II INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS-NET-ACTIVISM

GT3: Governability without party: the decision-making process and connecting architectures

### **Wikileaks and the alternative tools of Journalistic practices Technology: the new forms of resistance activist in the information age**

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This paper exposes the advent of WikiLeaks and emphasizes its role in the fight for transparency of information on the Internet. Nowadays, WikiLeaks is used as the destination document sharing and as a source of information to establish a strategic action against the war on secrecy. In the Information Age, it's been discussed the confidentiality of technology resources against diplomatic interests digital issues by government. The contribution of WikiLeaks in the Cablegate episode, opened discussions on the use of alternative tools of digital technology and traditional journalism tactics of activism on the Internet, causing changes in the technical and ethical journalistic. Since then, WikiLeaks has become a crucial player in current scenario of investigative journalism.

**Keywords:** Wikileaks. Cablegate. Cyberactivism.

#### **RESUMO**

Este trabalho apresenta o advento do *WikiLeaks* e enfatiza o seu papel na luta pela transparência de informação na Internet. Atualmente, o *WikiLeaks* é usado tanto como um destino de compartilhamento de documentos como uma fonte de informação para estabelecer uma ação estratégica contra a guerra do sigilo. Na Era da Informação, discute-se a confidencialidade dos recursos de tecnologia digital contra questões de interesses diplomáticos por parte dos governos. A contribuição do *WikiLeaks* no episódio *Cablegate*, abriu debates em torno da utilização de ferramentas alternativas de tecnologia digital e do jornalismo tradicional com táticas de ativismo na internet, causando mudanças na técnica e ética jornalística. Desde então, o *WikiLeaks* se tornou um ator crucial no atual cenário do jornalismo investigativo.

**Palavras-chave:** WikiLeaks. Cablegate. Ciberativismo.

## INTRODUCTION

Never the information flowed so fast and was so shared as lately. Even confidential information are accessible to all. There is currently a great discussion about privacy on the Internet. This is because the Internet has made it possible for easy access to data and information. There are those who believe they are being invaded by such exposure, but there are also those who argue that "information is power". In this article, we present how the second option, namely, how the Internet can "democratize" the power.

"A furious war for the future of society is in progress. For most, this war is invisible ". This is the alert for Julian Assange (2013, p. 9). "On one side, a network of Governments and corporations that spy on everything we do. On the other hand, the cypherpunks, *geeks* righteous activists who develop codes and influencing public policy. That was the movement that spawned the *WikiLeaks*"(ASSANGE, 2013, p. 9). The *WikiLeaks* is an example of the regulation and distribution of information in companies connected in networks.

In this paper, we explain the effect of the new forms of virtual resistance in pursuit of transparency of information on the Internet exclusively from the exposure of sensitive content disclosed by *WikiLeaks*. This research is centered on social movements orchestrated through the Internet, in the fight for democracy on the Internet and new journalistic practices.

The first task of this study was to explore theoretically the limbo of cyberspace, with little widespread notions on Cyberactivism and the participation of agents promoters of transparency of information on the Internet. Are important concepts to consider when dealing with democracy on the Internet.

As advocates Ugarte (2008, p. 57), "the higher we are in the information pyramid, less reliant on others to receive information and more possibilities we have to transmit them. The basic premise cited by Ugarte (2008) is the realization of interactivity on the Internet that assigns the distribution form of communication from actions of social phenomena.

In this way, we will focus on two organizations: Hacktivism and *WikiLeaks*. Then, we present how the communicational phenomenon facilitated the digital dissemination of sensitive information through the Web and the increasing power of binding information.

## **CYBERACTIVISM AS SOURCE OF INFORMATION**

Cyberactivism is known as the use of the World Wide Web (World Wide Web)<sup>[3]</sup> to provide information against hegemonic and inspire social movements. Is a recent phenomenon, in which the new technologies of information encourage other forms of virtual mobilizations. The movements established through activism on the internet are centered in specific issues, with the intent to influence society on the requirement for freedom of expression.

Cyberactivism is intertwined with the expansion of the World Wide Web. It decisively influenced much of the momentum and definitions on the main communication protocols used in shaping the Internet. You can position the various groups and activities of cyberactivism located more to the left or to the right. However, this traditional framework that guided the Division of policy actions and ideologies in the industrial world, is growing operational difficulties facing many actions in informational society. (AMADEU, 2010, p. 31).

Virtual social movements spread from Cyberactivism actions, which uses digital technology tools with an accessible interface. To carry out Internet activism, simply use any mobile device or platform with Internet access. The most commonly used media currently for cyberactivism are: Twitter, Facebook, YouTube and WhatsApp. These digital tools allow people to be connected instantly on a network of communication and have the opportunity to disseminate information to a large audience, with the potentiality of this content is viralizado.

Virtual networks are organizational systems able to meet individuals and entities in a democratic fashion with popular objectives, with the purpose of establishing the collaborative and participatory work (CASTELLS, 2011). Thus, the dissemination of new information technologies have contributed to a transformation of the Web 2.0 Platform<sup>[4]</sup>. Second Cousin (2013), with the appearance of blogs, content publishing activity (Hypertext, hypermedia) was facilitated, not longer need the HTML code domain, such as occurred in the old home pages.

## **THE HACKTIVISM AS RESISTANCE**

The year 2003 was marked by acts of virtual activism (also referred to as Hacktivism) and the legitimization of operations on the internet aimed at defending human rights and individual freedoms. The hacktivists group known as Anonymous assisted mobilizations around the world as a form of resistance against Government and corporations that threaten the transparency of information and civil liberties. In addition, cooperation between hacktivists and Egyptian citizens was sharp from the protests for the removal of President Hosni Mubarak, who had plans to deploy a dictatorial regime in the country, after the democratic revolution in the Middle East, in 2010.

The origin of the term Anonymous developed from an imageboard website <sup>[5]</sup>the 4Chan <sup>[6]</sup>. The structure of this weblog is established on image previews forums and specific groups of discussions, with the assurance of anonymity, as the section "/b/" <sup>[7]</sup> (various themes). The specificity of the unknown of users was to use the nickname as "anonymous", and its use has turned some virtual activities in *trolling* <sup>[8]</sup>.

From then on, the Group Anonymous individual user interests built for something designed, making it responsible for political actions from collective action.

It is more important to the development of tools which make clearly visible the possibility of hacking the social individuals, than any call-up we can organize. Cyberactivism as son of hacker culture, if the myth of the reiterates "do it yourself", the power of the individual to generate consensus and convey ideas in a distributed network (UGARTE, 2008; p. 57).

In this context, the construction of anonymous identities have become a form of representation of resistance on the internet over the years. According to Coleman (2011), interventions Internet protocols and policies play a central role in shaping the course of activism on the internet. There are hackers that have their work politically, referred to as privileged actors funneled in the current scenario of Internet policy.

In the view of Alexandra Samuel (2004) the Hacktivism is composed by cooperation of transgressive policies of civil disobedience with the technologies and techniques of computer hackers. The result of the action orchestrated by hackers is the diffusion of a repertory policy of repeat digital information age, applied to a range of political and social causes.

For Castells (2011), digital communication networks become the gateway for counterpower, because they allow the various actors to participate actively in the

processes of global communication. As with any other form of digital activism, the hacktivists adopt tactics that reflect on the transformation of the political and social perspective.

Unlike most forms of political actions, which require a certain degree of mass cooperation, Hacktivism can be driven by a single agent (SAMUEL, 2004). In this way, the Hacktivism is more than a puzzling phenomenon: it is an opportunity to examine issues that are particularly exploited and controlled by a single individual.

## **THE DIFFUSION OF WIKILEAKS IN COMMUNICATIVE SCENARIO**

From the year 2006 to the present day, the cyberactivism has gathered strength and popularity with *WikiLeaks*, which became famous for facilitating complaints and confidential and sensitive documents publications. The Organization was founded in 1999 by journalist and cyberactivist Julian Assange, considered a non-profit platform, marking an important space in the history of the struggle for transparency of information on the Internet and the traditional media.

*Wiki* means quick in Hawaiian, is the name given to a whole family of programs and services used to write books and make media content collaboratively, including open to contributions from users (UGARTE, 2008, p. 93).

Already the term *Leaks* can be translated into Portuguese as "leaking". Therefore, *Wiki + Leaks* means that it is a form of quick leak. In the case of the Organization WikiLeaks, when considering disclosing information of public interest, to be effective, it is necessary to understanding daspects and practical politicians.

According to Brian Martin (2015) <sup>[9]</sup>the goal of the complainants is the "leak" as public interest. Many politicians and bureaucrats deliberately leave their transparent information for the media, often with economic purpose or partisanpolitics. Such leaks are rarely investigated and never processed, even when they are illegal. So, the "leaking is considered a way of anonymous research, which does not depend on political organizations to operate" (MARTIN, 2015).

During this period, therefore, there were two organizations of hacktivism and cyberactivism main: Anonymous who encouraged discussions on attacks on Web sites

and servers through the DDoS system<sup>[10]</sup>—as a legitimate protest tactics; and the *WikiLeaks* that promoted reflections often heated on the new face of investigative journalism. That's because Assange used technological capabilities as broadcasters of confidential information for major world media.

The first *WikiLeaks* operation occurred in Kenya in 2008, when the Organization has obtained numerous copies of classified documents involving the corruption investigation of former President Daniel Arap Moi <sup>[11]</sup>—and later, published by *WikiLeaks*. Julian Assange said later that resulted in a 10% change in the pattern of voting of Kenya. As the purpose of this operation, the release of secret documents led the Organization as a tool of transparency of information to optimize the model alternative serving of information, and with each new leak, the effectiveness of *WikiLeaks*'s<sup>[12]</sup>—increasingly evident throughout the world.

Christofolleti and Oliveira (2011) claim that the collaboration of conventional vehicles with the *WikiLeaks* came up in the context of current partnerships between traditional information producers qualified vehicles. From this perspective, the *WikiLeaks* was elevated to the recognition of being a credible source of information with the support of the media, there was an increase in the speed of dissemination of information and content for a shares spread wide.

There are traditional printed media that offer exclusive online content, which favor its credibility on journalistic practice. The mechanism of multiple journalistic platforms was evident in the episode of telegrams that leaks confidential information of United States contained about facts and reports from the Iraq war and the military use of drones against citizens. The episode Cablegate, as was known, took place through a partnership of *WikiLeaks* so that a series of secret documents were published by media outlets such as the New York Times, The Guardian, Der Spiegel, the Folha de Sao Paulo, among other newspapers. The mass disclosure included the Union of political, journalistic and technological efforts in the struggle of the duty to inform, becoming thus the first leak of sensitive information from the internet. It was an achievement for the cyberactivism and its legitimacy.

(...) one of the novelties of the *WikiLeaks* phenomenon was the clear perception that networks of Cyberactivists face political networks involving States and large corporations, as well as conservative mobilization that agglutinate ordinary citizens (SILVEIRA, 2011; p. 160).

In the design of Sen (2011), the *WikiLeaks* is combined to a policy of designated in delegitimizing actions that threaten the freedom and transparency of information on the internet and to encourage in the weakening of the individuals in the crucial debates and less spectacular, with the need to boost a democratic solution instead of autocratic.

After the Cablegate, *WikiLeaks* has published on its website, in July 26, 2010, 92000<sup>[13]</sup> documents relating to the involvement of the United States in Afghanistan, between January 1994 and December of 2009. This fact also brought legitimacy to the actions of cyberactivism and new alternative journalism practices. On the day that *WikiLeaks* released documents, The New York Times published a press release explaining in detail its decision to expose a series of articles based on your viewing of documents leaked by the organization. In the same year in 2010, the German magazine Der Spiegel also published on the official website, a note that describes his decision to publish articles referred to the mass disclosure of sensitive documents.

The Internet is a network that extends the power and potential of all the others. And that's why we believe it is essential that your users are guaranteed certain basic freedoms. Freedom of speech is the first of them. This freedom is no longer defined solely by the fact that citizens will be able to go to the town square and criticize their Government without fear of reprisal. Blogs, e-mails, social networks and text messaging have opened new forums for exchanging ideas and has created new targets for censorship. (SIFRY, 2011, p. 17, our translation) <sup>[14]</sup>.

Lynch (2008) States that for the safety of both publications in the *WikiLeaks* mirror sites as on the original site, a barrier is required to ensure the stability of the cryptographic documents leaked without violation of jurisdictions. In this way, it is important to note that the interest of *Wikileaks* and its role as a tool of communication, alternative besides diplomacy of various countries after the Cablegate, unleashing a series of debates against effective actions of Defense of basic freedoms in the network society.

Since the emergence of *WikiLeaks*, an ethical debate has intensified in the media. Not only about the ethical implications of the *WikiLeaks*, but also the ethical implications of journalistic practice – to report or not report – which made the job of the journalist as the eyes and ears of the public about significant events. Some questions

permeate this fact: "is it ethical to disclose sensitive documents? And if they were obtained lawfully? And if were illicitly leaked? Where journalistic ethics? ".

## **THE ACTIONS OF WIKILEAKS AND THE RESISTANCE OF CYBERACTIVISM**

Selaimen (2011) says that *WikiLeaks* has the representation of the first conflict maintained the order eventually wear out implemented in the information society and the culture of the Internet. Assuming the depth of war for transparency of information on the governance of the State, the distribution of power in societies in pervasive communication networks is operated at different levels, from the architecture of networks and software to public policy discussions on national and global plan.

It is possible to affirm with complete safety, one of the major implications of the Wikileaks phenomenon, more than the revelations about the leaks, was the clarification of international public opinion that large corporations can try to quash freedom of expression by the control that have communication infrastructure, backbones where information flows transiting. These techniques are not new, but they were not so evident to the press and to the segments of civil society interested in politics (SILVEIRA, 2011; p. 160).

The *WikiLeaks* was presented to the communicational space as something innovative and democratic. The functioning of *WikiLeaks*, according to Christofolletti and Oliveira (2011), operates from the necessity of a journalism that involves transparency and ease of direct contact with sources of information; with the increasing speed of access and editing; vast amount of files and databases that can be accessed online and search tools and flexible resources for interactivity and content publishing.

Rosner (2011) declares that the *WikiLeaks* managed to act illegally and transgressive in relation to legislation of some countries, exposing information that capacitavam a confidential critical level in relation to the advent of the information age in the area of international politics.

As Leigh and Harding (2011), the episode of telegrams leaks that compromised the United States ' war actions, Cablegate, proved that new forms of collaboration can be administered between conventional vehicles, which have the journalistic practicality. Even before the Cablegate, became viral images of an Apache helicopter of the United



States in a position to attack long distance against civilians and killing including two journalists in 2010, and the Iraq war, in October of the same year, showing gaps in operations and subsequent cover-up of incriminating information against the global media (LEIGH; HARDING 2011). The reality is that *WikiLeaks* has contributed to the transformation of the research procedures and publication of content with the secrecy of diplomatic communication in several countries, citizens aware of and interested in the political reality of their States and their unfoldings of the transparency of information (OLIVEIRA, 2011).

The *WikiLeaks* has become useful in the design of investigative reporters as a source of credible leaks through the *web site* and the ability of its employees to gather newsworthy information (LYNCH, 2008). Thus, we argue that *WikiLeaks* is a backup tool for investigative journalism on the rise, not only because of its content, but for its practices, forms and ideas that are closely intertwined in a new kind of platform for dissemination of information, this process becomes feasible along the emergence of technologies. These resources journalists are starting to find out with caution.

The consequences are unpredictable and can escalate attempts of interference in non-hierarchical structure of the Internet and can create a Centralizer of informational flow – which would allow his democratic format. Cyberactivism delineates an intriguing scenario, in which freedom of information tends to be one of the great battles of this century (FERREIRA DA CRUZ, 2012; p. 94).

It is important to highlight that the *WikiLeaks* organization symbolizes enlightenment of public opinion that large corporations can try to quash freedom of expression in the process of claim by the control that have communication infrastructure. Events were recorded around the organisation, with the collaboration of the hackers of the collective Anonymous, managed to avoid the intervention of large corporations in an attempt to prevent the exposure of information policy of the *WikiLeaks* became popular on the Internet. The Anonymous articulated "operation Payback"<sup>[15]</sup>, gathering in decentralised communication channels over the internet, as the IRC<sup>[16]</sup> and in his own Twitter, members of the Hacktivism movement to increase access to the servers of PayPal, Mastercard and Visa, to the time that the machines don't get more process access requests and lock.

For Primo (2013), the mixes of ideals United by one aim call out for the fight and decriminalization of articulated movements over the network by a society threatened by new forms of network control. You can see that the breakdown of communication networks are faced with opposing interests, that occurs in the new case of *WikiLeaks* on join between hackers and citizens with a common goal: to alert the world about the seriousness of private control over the Internet.

## **FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND INFORMATION ON THE INTERNET**

Freedom of expression is a universal right. "The various conflicting manifestations permeate the collaborative process as a means of building collective knowledge and proper" (COUSIN, 2013; p. 185). The right to express allows a debate on the political, social and moral values, and encourages the artistic and academic activity free of inhibitions. However, the freedom of expression may be limited by the homogeneous vision and biased facts, favoring the formation of a media monopoly and absolute control of the new tools of technology.

Online speech probably will exist in a twilight zone, semi-free, sometimes able to threaten powerful institutions and sometimes subject to their whims. What is needed is a more intensive discussion of how the Internet can become a public arena, genuinely free, a city square, where anyone can express themselves. Or, to be more precise, an Internet whose underlying architecture is really free of governmental control or corporate control, and also decentralized and uncontrollable as life is in itself. (SIFRY, 2011, p. 22, our translation) [\[17\]](#).

According to Sifry (2011), the visibility of internet content and balance the individual shapes a way instigated freedom of expression so that the public is able to transform cyberspace in an area closely linked to the fundamental ideas of a public schedule on the internet. Ugarte (2008) points to free information serving as a purpose for the exercise and dissemination of political speech and the importance of making available tools that give people public power and visibility that today are monopolistic by political institutions, like radio and TV.

For a free internet does not imply in a transparent society, where neighbors can observe each other through a screen and a mouse. From this context, informational

control is required, a set of laws and clear rules defining the types of information that is recorded, the periods within which remain recorded, the reasons that allow the query and mainly, the intersection between databases, so they are guaranteed the fundamental rights of citizens without their privacy is exposed.

After the attacks of September 11, 2001, the NSA<sup>[18]</sup> (National Security Agency) has developed a system of espionage to gain access to all sorts of data transmitted by telecommunications companies, including through the internet. The bugs worked without judicial authorization between 2002 and 2006. The existence of the phone data collection program was the subject of the first report of the journalist Glenn Greenwald<sup>[19]</sup> held on the basis of the documents delivered by the former coach of the NSA, Edward Snowden<sup>[20]</sup>.

From this article published by the British newspaper The Guardian on the day June 5, 2013, the NSA began a series of revelations that showed the global reach of American espionage service. The more contents were disclosed, the numbers became more impactful. The day June 11, 2013, a report of The Guardian showed that only in the month of March the NSA had collected 97 billion data on computer networks around the world.

Today this is done all over the world and virtually all States, as a result of the commercialization of mass surveillance. And she has been more totalizing now because people disclose their political views, their family communications and your friendships on the internet (ASSANGE, 2013; p. 43).

According to Assange (2013), the 21ST century is marked with the virtual war fought between the power of this information collected by "insiders" – parallel political information that States are starting to develop with the censorship process of transparency of information, making connections between themselves and with the private sector – against a field of increasing information, with the internet as a community tool for mankind keep a channel for communication.

## **THE DECENTRALIZATION OF INFORMATION ON THE INTERNET**

In recent years, there has been continuous development in content sharing tools on the net. For them to be applied, it took an informational revolution. According to Castells (2011), networks constitute the new social structure of our societies, and the spread of virtual networking logic substantially modifies the operation and the results of the productive processes and experience, power and culture.

It is possible to be said that the Internet is an indispensable tool for contemporary social struggles, since it facilitates the activities, can unite and mobilize people and entities of different locations for a local cause or transnational as well as breaking the monopoly of the broadcast and disseminate information "alternatives" on any subject (CHANDRA REGITANO, 2003, p. 2).

In 2011, the *WikiLeaks* was virtually unknown by the binding of content platforms. The Organization was considered unsettling for journalists since its outbreak in communicative scenario, because it represents a radical change in the way information is collected and distributed in the media (CHRISTOFOLLETTI and OLIVEIRA, 2011). "The *WikiLeaks* points to the need for journalism resume and reaffirm the freedom in its deepest dimension: while principle and fundamental human right and to all" (CHRISTOFOLLETTI, OLIVEIRA, 2011, p. 126). |

After what happened with the print media such as The Guardian and Der Spiegel, in relation to cooperation with *WikiLeaks*, to contribute with the journalistic ethics, the owners of the vehicles have the right to make judgments about what documents serve and whether it is necessary or not to mention the sources based on the public interest and the risk of inflicting damage to the innocent.

One of the consequences of this new reality of crossroads of information stored in database is the growing difficulty of preserving the confidentiality of bank details and the secrecy of diplomatic communications through *e-mail* confidential. The information leak by *WikiLeaks* comes revealing questionable conduct.

The activist and programmer Andy Müller-Maguhn, German reports in the book *Cypherpunks* (ASSANGE, 2013, p. 43) that "there is a huge investment in surveillance because people in power feared that the internet could affect its methods of governance".

One of its goals is the political scandal that resulted in the weakening of the reputation of institutions, which resulted in the distrust of citizens in relation to rulers.

This connection of the media with public opinion worldwide has been favoured by the central role of independent platforms, considered as the backbone<sup>[21]</sup> of movements that arise from the network to the streets. Frequently, the impact that WikiLeaks has been causing local institutions and municipal governments gives the experience of sharing the principles of democracy to citizens from cyberspace.

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<sup>[3]</sup>a system of documents prepared on the Internet that allow access to information submitted in Hypertext format. To have access to such information may use a computer program called browser. The idea of the World Wide Web came about in 1980, in Switzerland. The forerunner of the idea was the Englishman Tim Berners-Lee. A computer next computer was used by Berners-Lee as the first web server and also to write the first Web browser, the World Wide Web in 1990.

[4] The goal of Web 2.0 is to provide the user with more creativity, information sharing, and, most of all, collaboration between them, causing these sailors take part in this revolution. Source: <<http://www.compos.org.br/seer/index.php/e-compos/article/view/153/154>> accessed: October 27, 2015.

[5] Familiar as chan, abbreviation of the English channel; it's kind of a discussion forum which is based on posting of images and text, usually anonymously, of which the best known is the American representative 4chan.

[6] The 4chan is the biggest Forum of images of the United States created by the young investor Christopher Poole. Unlike social networks like Facebook or Twitter, 4chan is subdivided into 49 thematic channels, each is named with letters and slashes. Source: e-mail address: [www.4chan.org](http://www.4chan.org). <[http://www.abciber.org.br/simposio2013/anais/pdf/Eixo\\_8\\_Imaginario\\_Tecnologico\\_e\\_Subjetividades/25988arq06390097603.pdf](http://www.abciber.org.br/simposio2013/anais/pdf/Eixo_8_Imaginario_Tecnologico_e_Subjetividades/25988arq06390097603.pdf)> accessed on: 27 Oct. 2015.

[7] /B/section is known as the Sub-forum "*Random*", i.e. a space cleared for the movement of various topics, this being the most popular and notorious 4chan.

[8] The action of *trolling* if the incorporation of self-appointed users as "*trolls*", as in the episode of a user from 4chan who recorded prank pizzas for the Church of Scientology, in 2010. They act/b/channels for slander and "preach".

[9] Vice President of Whistleblowers Australia <[http:// www.whistleblowersaustralia.com](http://www.whistleblowersaustralia.com)> and professor of social sciences at the University of Wollongong.

[10] The distributed denial of service attack (Distributed Denial-of-Service attack) reaches its target exceeding the limitations of the server. To do that, those responsible for the attack create malicious programs that are installed on several machines, which will perform multiple simultaneous accesses to the site in question. Source: <<http://www.tecmundo.com.br/seguranca/10970-ddos-como-funciona-um-ataque-distribuido-por-negacao-de-servico.htm>>

[11] Julian Assange released documents about the Kenya who proved that Daniel Arap Moi, who ruled the country for 18 years, stole \$ 3 billion Kenyan Treasury to invest in Swiss banks in London and New York. Source of telegrams: <<http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/WL0710/S01016/cablegate-kenya-elections-kenya-elections-the-swing.htm>> more at: <<http://www.meioemensagem.com.br/home/midia/noticias/2011/09/01/20110901A-grande-verdade-e-a-verdade-sobre-as-mentiras.html>> accessed on: 4 Feb. 2014.

[12] All the leaked documents of the Organization since the domain registry in 2006 can be found by link [http://www.wikileaks.ch/w/index.php?title=Category:Leaked\\_files&from=to+CO+1-149+IN+%28WTT1A0%29](http://www.wikileaks.ch/w/index.php?title=Category:Leaked_files&from=to+CO+1-149+IN+%28WTT1A0%29). Access in: 14 Feb. 2014

[13] Documents of War-Afghanistan: <<http://wl.wikileaks-press.org/afg/>>. Access in: 12 Feb. 2014.

[14] the original: "The Internet is the network that magnifies the power and potential of all others. And that is why we believe it is critical that its users are assured certain basic freedoms. Freedom of expression is the first among them. This freedom is no longer defined greyscale by the fact that citizens will go to the town square and criticize their government without fear of reprisal. Blogs, e-mails, social networks and text messages have opened up new forums for exchanging ideas, and created new targets for censorship "

[15] The operation PayBack was a wave of protests in defense of *Wikileaks* sites from Visa and Mastercard, after leaks of confidential documents of the United States Government, that in support of the American

nation, broke and cutting financial transfers to the <http://wikileaks.com/>. Source: <http://www.revistaforum.com.br/rodrigovianna/outras-palavras/resistencia-politica-hacktivismo-e-anonymous-brasil.html>. Access in: June 11, 2014

<sup>[16]</sup>IRC stands for Internet *Relay Chat*, is an internet protocol back to chats, basically the IRC network is composed of servers that host the channels (rooms) chat. Some of the popular IRC channels are ICQ, Quakenet, IRCnet, Undernet and Freenode. Source: <[http://www.interney.net/blogfaq.php?p=](http://www.interney.net/blogfaq.php?p=6515696) > 6515696. Access in: June 10, 2014.

<sup>[17]</sup>The original: "The online discourse probably exist in the twilight zone, semi-free, sometimes able to threaten powerful institutions and other times subject to their whims. What is needed is to have a more intense discussion of how the Internet can become a public arena, genuinely free, the town square, where anyone can express themselves. Or, to be more precise, an Internet whose underlying architecture is truly free of government or corporate control, and also decentralized and uncontrollable as life itself.

<sup>[18]</sup>Is the u.s. agency responsible for intercepting and decoding communications and one of the 16 u.s. intelligence community. It was founded in 1952 and has two primary functions: to avoid that the secrets of the USA are decoded and decode the secrets of his opponents. More at: <<http://www.publico.pt/mundo/noticia/nsa-perguntas-e-respostas-1610245>>. Access in: June 11, 2014.

<sup>[19]</sup>Glenn Greenwald, 46, is former lawyer with a degree from New York University, which since 2005 works in journalism, currently working for the British newspaper The Guardian, where he revealed that the British spy agency GCHQ (Government Communications Office) monitoring emails and phone calls on a global scale, intercepting fiber optic cables and working with partners around the world.

<sup>[20]</sup>Snowden was ex- intelligence American that made several details public highly sensitive electronic surveillance programs of Governments of United States. It was the third contributor to National Security Agency (NSA) and was also an official of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

<sup>[21]</sup>"dorsal Spine", the main cause; principle of an event.